pay the bills. The work is to be done and delivered on FATHER AND SON AT ODDS. or before June 1, 1888.

The bridge is to be composed of three arches of masoury, each 280 feet span in the clear, four piers of fifty feet width each, with two abutments of stone of 380 and \$35 feet length, making a total length of 1,755 feet. It is to be eighty feet wide for passage, with a footway on

either side of the roadway which is to be fifty feet wide. The terms of the contract, which is open for any alter-ations the commissioners see fit to make, involve the expenditure of \$2,680,000. The commissioners agree to pay the contractors " for the construction of the said bridge in the manner afore-aid, the actual cost to the parties of the first part of said bridge, that is to say, of all labor and materials employed and used in the construction of said bridge, together with any expenses incurred thereto, including reat of grounds, houses, landing piers, derricks, etc., etc., and also an additional amount equal to 10 per cent on the total amount of such actual cost, provided, how-ever, that such actual cost, together with the said 10 per cent auded thereto shall not exceed the sum of \$2,680,000," but if the cost does exceed that sum the commissioners shall pay it and no more. They further agree, however, in the unlikely event that it shall not amount to \$2,680,000 (n which case the contractors' 10 per cent will not be so large as the contractors think it should be to make up to them the full sum of \$243,000, which is estimated as the value of their services. The contractors reserve the right to sub-let the contract if they want to do so. They are to render to the commissioners a mouthly statement of what the work has cost them during the last month and are to be paid that amount and 5 per cent extra within five days thereafter. No provision is made for auditing or supervising their They are simply to be paid.

such as a strike or an epidemic, the time limit for the completion of the bridge is to be extended. Within sixty days after the completion of the work the balance due paid. A really ridiculous provision in the contract is \$1,000: This, however, big or little, is the only agreement involving the responsibility of the contractors. The only other clause bearing upon that phase of the matter provides that if the company abandons of the matter provides that if the company of the matter provides that one solitary custodian of the taxpayers' rights, the engineer, shall certify in Mortimer Mondricks is about fifty years old writing that the work is being unnecessarily delayed, or and has pronounced Hebrew features. His father, that the contract is being wilfully violated or fulfilled in who was engaged in the metal trade for twenty

lect to support. The complaint further alleged that the defendant has squandered \$130,000 held by him as trustee for the plaintiff and her child. Mr. Sherman denies that he ever deserted his wife but on the contrary charges her with having deserted him. He further alleges that she repeatedly and definally disregarded her marriage vows and obligations, conducted nerself improperly and lived, against his protests, a lite of the utmost extravagance. As regards the trust fund he avera that it amounted to scarcely one fifth of the sum stated in the complaint, and denies that it was squandered. But he intimates that it was lost in investments made in accordance with the discretion vested in him. The defendant charges that Mrs. Sherman is not a steperson to have the custody of her child, who is, he avera, being rearred annel contaminating and otherwise objectionable surroundings.

Mr. Sherman's attorney has intimated that the evidence in the trial will be sensational. Mr. Sherman expects to bring thirty witnesses from New York.

A DOCTOR TO BE OVERHAULED. Poughkeepsie, Jan. 25 (Special).-The Dutchess County Medical Society, having a membership of eighty doctors, will convene at the Court House i this city on Wednesday, to consider certain alleged violations of the code of ethics by some of the members of the society who practice in this city.

One of them against whom a charge
has been brought is Dr. Wimpleberg. It is said that he has gone out of his way to call the a testion of newspaper reporters to cases which he has attended, and that he violated the code of the society by having an advertisement inserted in an Ulster County newspaper in which he informed the public that he makes the eye and ear a specialty. In the advertisement is a cut of an eye and an ear.

PAILURE OF J. H. W. CADBY & SON. KINGSTON, Jan. 25 (Special).—The well-known musical firm of J. H. W. Cariby & son has failed. The store and headquarters of the firm at Hudson, N. Y., was closed by the Sheriff to-day. The branch had branches at Newburg. Amsterdam and other points.
Until within the last year they did a very large business handling the leading styles of pianos and organs. Long-time sales and small payments, and sharp competition, are believed to have led to the failure. The liabilities are said to be large.

LOST HER HUSBAND IN ROCHESTER. CANAJOHARIE, Jan. 25 .- Irving Van Antwerpe, of Brooklyn, recently married Miss Robie reer, the daughter of a farmer at Randall, this county. They started for Niagara Falls. The bride has just returned home broken-hearted, saying that one day last week her husband left her in a Rochester hotel to be absent one hour. She waited several days, sent our searching parties, but failed to find him and returned He had considerable money and foul play is feared. He is well connected in Brookiyn.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE. SYRACUSE, Jan. 25 (Special) .- The trial of the Wilkinson cases will be begun to-morrow. Wilkinson Brothers, bankers, assigned in December, 1885. The actions are brought by Congressman Hiscock for the creditors and attack the assignment and the conveyance of the Globe Hotel property and the Wilkinson House to John Wilkinson, of Chicago.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 25 (Special). The Chautauqua County Agricultural Society held its annual meeting today and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. Holliday, president; Thomas H. Gifferd, first vice-president; Charles F. Fletcher, secretary; J. D. Gildden, treasurer; C. H. Field, L. C. Woodard, Flint Blanchard, directors.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 25.-Farmers in the sparsely settled portions of Sullivan County are suffering greatly from the depredations of foxes.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES CREATE A PANIC IN A SCHOOL. Elmira, Jan. 25,-Flames were discovered in the roof of school building No. 5 in the sixth ward this afternoon, and a panic ensued among the children, but the teachers got them out safely. Auxious parents flocked to the school by scores to ascertain if their children were safe. The loss is probably between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 25 .- A large public school building in the middle ward was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 25.—A store occupied by Peter

Nelson, grocer, and Bruington & Anderson, butchers, was burned yesterday. Nelson's loss is \$11,000; insurance, \$5,000. Bruington & Anderson's loss is \$4,000; insurance, \$650. MARSHFIELD, Wis., Jan. 25.—The Presbyterian Church

in this city was destroyed by fire yesterday, with nearly all its contents. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,600, in the Underwriters', Continental and Liverpool and London and Globe. ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan 25 .- The school slate factory

of Henry Fulmer, at Slatington, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$25,000. CHICAGO, Jan. 25. - The sawing machine factory of F. Patzach & Co., at Grand Crossing, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of \$25,000; fully insured.

The first Pionary Council of, Australia was held last November. Evidence was presented that the Roman Catholic Church in Australia is growing very fast.

MORTIMER HENDRICKS IN COURT.

CHARGED WITH A REBUKE. Mortimer Hendricks, a son of Montague Hendricks, the wealthy metal merchant, who died over a year ago, leaving a fortune of \$1,500,000, is well known in certain business and social circles, where his eccentrie manners have often got him into trouble. It was more a matter of curjosity than of wonder then that led a large number of his acquaintances to the Jefferson Market Police Court yester

ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING HIS SON ELMER-DIS-

day afternbou, when he appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred by his son. Elmer Hendricks. A suc-cession of incidents brought him into Justice Duffy's presence. Mr. Hendricks, who is a wealthy Hebrew and a member of the Hondricks family well known in the metal trade, lives in Long Branch and has an office at No. 51 Exchange place. On Thursday last he met his son Elmor opposite the Mil's Building in Broad-st. and, suddenly halting, dealt him a stunning blow on the side of the head. " Take that for your des," exclaimed the father, as he coolly turned about and walked away. The son refrained

from manifestations of violence, but proceeded without delay to procure a summens for his father. The latter persuaded Justice Duffy that law business would desain him in New-Jersey for a day or so, and asked that the hearing be adjourned until yesterday, when he promised to make some statements which would change the aspect of the case. Justice Duffy accordingly adjourned the mat-ter. On Saturday young Readricks went into the barber-shop under the Glenham Hotel to be shaved, as If there are any delays in payments, or if delays occurr for any causes which the contractors may claim they could not avoid, and was not greatly surprised to see him enter the shop wate he was there. Coming up to the chair where his son was sitting, Mr. Hendricks haunched a storm of abuse of him. The words " secondrel," " pappy," and the contractors on the anaudited bills of account is to be other similar epithets which he harled upon the young man attracted the attention of the other customers in that if the company fails to deliver the bridge on time it the place, and in the presence of all the shall forfeit to the Commissioners the immense sum of father vented upon the son his race for having brought him into public disgrace. The son bore the aluse heaped upon him in slience. This was the state of affairs when the case was

called in court yesterday. Many friends and members of the Hendricks family were on hand. of the taxpayers' rights, the encineer, shall centify in writing that the work is being unnecessarily delayer, that the contract is being withinjy variated of radialited in bad faith, then the commissioners, after giving lifered days' notice, and to evils complained of not being corrected, may notify one outside the process that they must quit work agd may give out anow the contract for its complaint on the part of the company in case it faits to perform its sarcement, it contains a forfeiture to the company in case the shoe is on the other foot. If there is delay in the work of over six months for reasons over which the centractors may claim they have no centro, they may abstain of the work and over six months for reasons over the continual may be a solid to a solid solid process and the contract.

The commissioners have a warded to the decidin presented by C. C. schneder, of this city, the first premium. Mr. schnedier was the designer of the Cambierer Bridge over the Nakara River. The second premium was awarded to W. Hildenbrand, also of this city. The design presented by C. One claims W. Alanas was awarded to School and the city of the continual contemplate composite structures. But the design of Colonel Adaes was recarded a prevention and the current of the country of the contemplate of the substant, the contemplate of the continual contemplate of the continual contemplate of the c

and his office at No. 51 Exchange pince is chiefly used as an address for his until.

Einer Hendricks, when seen hast evouing, expressed regret that his difficulties with his father should have called for settlement in court. The young man will be twenty-one years old next July. Four years ago he became a rierk for his uncie, Montellore Isakes, at No. 42 Bread-st. For the last two years he has been the cashier of his uncle's firm. He is held in hith esteem and has full power of attorney to act for his uncie, who speaks of him in the warmest terms.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS ON THE BALLOT.

VOTES STOLEN BY THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY-THE VOTERS TO PASS ON CIVIL SERVICE.

The Tammany Committee on Organization, the centre of power in this political faction, met last evening to organize for 1886. The only new faces noticeable were those of Justice Brown, of the City Court, neretofore a prominent adherent of Irving Hall and "Brick" Pomeroy. Hugh J. Grant was chosen temporary chairman and Thomas F. Gilroy secretary. Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed as a matter of form, but the programme ed in THE TRIBUNE last December was carrie out. After a brief absence the Committee on Permanent Organization returned and Senator Plunkitt announced the following as the ticket nominated: For chairman, John Keily; first vice-chairman, Hogh J. Grant; second vice-chairman, John McQuade; treasurer, John J. Gorman; recording secretaries, Thomas F. Filroy, J. G. H. Meyers, H. J. Suilivan and James Caul-field; corresponding secretaries, Peter Mitchell, D. J. McKenna, M. J. Harrigan, Vari ck Frey and Moritz Herz-

berg ; sergeant at-arms, George Coffin.

Peter Mitchell rather startled the committee by offering resolutions setting forth that there was good ground for believing that there had been great frauds on the purity of the ballot-box at the last election : that 'votes had been transferred from the candidates for whom they had been cast to others. He closed by moving that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter. In speaking on this resolution he said that it apparent soon after the election that frauds had been perpetrated in various Assembly had been perpetrated in various Assembly districts; some in his swn; that the votes of Tammany county candidates had been given to those of another political organization, and it was right that steps should be taken to punish the perpetrators. An effort had been made to show that there was a "deal" between Tammany Hall and the Republicans. This was "a lie and a falsshood," Orators had stood up in the County Democracy meetings and accursed Tammany of dealing with the Republicans. He proposed to "ram this lie down their throats." Votes had been taken from Hugh J. Grant, James A. Flack, "aye, and Governor David B. Hill."

Alderman Robert Lang announced himself as the workingmen's candidate, and desired to speak on Mr. Mitchell's motion, but his request was dealed. The chairman appointed Peter Mitchell, George ff. Forster, Ambrose Monell, Roger A. Pryor and Alexander Tham as the committee of investigation.

Senator Forster, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented a series congratulating the committee on the election of Governor Hill, declaring him "worthy of the highest office in the land"; favoring a new apportion ment; that personal property should bear its share of taxation; favoring the election of the members of the Board of Estimate, and opposing monopolies of all kinds. These were adopted. Then W. Bourke Cockran presented a resolution which red to an hour's debate. It was that the Legislature be requested to submit to the people at the next general election the question whether or not Civil Service should be continued in its present shape. In a ten minutes' speech be declared his bedistricts; some in his ewn; that the votes of

people at the next general election the question whether or not Civil Service should be continued in its present shape. In a ten minutes' speech be declared his belief that this mode of filling offices, which had come to us from Great Britain, would be buried under a mountain of ballots. Peter Mitchell opposed hasty action. General spinols, George II. Forster and Mr. Cockran strongly alrocated the original resolution, which was adopted. The Legislature was asked to pass a concurrent resolution embodying the sentiments of the meeting and submit it to the people.

SELLING BROOKLYN TABERNACLE PEWS. Success attended the annual sale of the pews n the Brooklyn Tabernacie last evening. The amount of premiums realized was \$5,300, which with the rentals and collections make a revenue of over \$30,000. Before the sale the organist, Heary Eyre Browne, played a selection from Rubinstein. Dr. Talmage said that the church had prospered and had been blessed ever since the present edifice was dedicated in February 22, 1874. The dominant feeling was gratifude to God and to the people dominant feeling was gratitude to God and to the people who were about to settle the financial destines of the church for another year. He would continue to preach a Gospel radical and revolutionary, and would never be passive and non-committal. He was not further from heterodoxy than he was from a dead orthodoxy. He also thanked the newspapers, which, he said, had always given a generous construction to the actions of the church. His seventeen years in Brooklyn had been years of unalloyed happiness.

E. E. Ford read the terms of the sale and called for bids. John Wood offered \$200 and it was run up by Dr. H. A. Tacker, S. H. Everett and others until \$760 was reached, when the first choice went to Dr. Tucker. Mr. Everett paid \$525 for the next choice, and ten pews were sold for premiums above \$100. Last year Dr. Tucker paid \$720 and S. H. Everett \$400 for the first and second choics, respectively.

THE HYLTON CASTLE WRECK CNATOIDABLE. The British Naval Court, of which Consul-General William Lane Booker was president, yesterday was dead.

completed its investigation of the disaster to the tramp scening Hyston Castle. The decision was that the yeassi was properly londed, but the means of getting coal from the bunkers were insufficient; that sie was well-manned; that every effect to save the ship was ex-hausted, and that her loss was probably due to an undis-covered leak.

OPPOSING THE BLAND LAW.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE ASSEMBLY. ONE DISSENTING VOTE-TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION -MR. BABCOCK'S OPINION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Bland's eighty-cent iver dollar was denounced by the Assembly of the New-York Legislature to night in a resolution declaring that a continuance of its coinage will reduce the wages of laborers and cause general financial disaster. The resolution was introduced by Robert Ray Hamilton of New-York, a great grandson of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States Robert Bay Hamilton's resolution which was passed by only one dissenting vote is given below:

Whereas. The continued computary colunce of silver boliars of the present weight and thecess will depreciate the currency of the coluntry, deprive the laborat of his unstreward and result in business disaster and wide-covered least and

pread loss; and
Whereas, The payment of the bonds of the United
tates, or any part hiereof, in silver dollars will disapcoint the just confidence of its creditors, decrease the
alue of its bonds and imperit the savings of the people
alue of its bonds and a power the savings of the people
are stated in them at a low rate of interest for the sake of rity and upon the faith of their payment in gold c

security and upon the faith of their payment in gold coin or its equivalent.

Resolved, if the Seunte concur: That the Senators and Representatives of this State in Courress es, and they hereby are, requested to use their unmost endeavors to secure the repeal of the law commonly known as the Bland Act, and that they be, and they hereby are requested to urge such legislation as will maintain the currency of the country upon its present basis and preserve the obligations of the United States from divergention and the confidence of its creditors from diverpoint-

neut:
https://d. That the Governor be requested to transmit a
copy of these resolutions to each of the Schators and
Expresentatives in Congress from this State.
Assemblyrian Babcock, of Chantangan County, voted

against the resolution. He said afterward:

"I shall move to morrow that the vote passing the resolution be re-considered. The farmers in the western part of the State think that the counge of the siver dollar ought to be continued. We fear that, if its coinage is stopped, there will not be enough money far circulation and that the prices of produce will be lowered. Congressing Sessions, who represents the counties of Chantangua, Catterangus, and Alieghany, when he was all home last week had a consultation with several of us about this silver aritation and we were all of the opinion that no stoppage of the coinage should be permitted. Congressing Sessions them tood us that be should vota ngainst the bill to stop the counage of the silver dollar." against the resolution. He said afterward: against the bill to stop the comage of the silver della

WORK OF THE TWO HOUSES. ASKING FOR A NATIONAL OLEOMARGARINE LAW-

THE BRIDGE EXTANSION BILL. ALBANY, Jan. 25 (Special).-Senator Low called up his resolution asking Congress to pass a National law forbidding the manufacture of oleomargarine.
If estate I that the farmers of the State are in great fistress owing to the low price of butter, brought about the wholesale manufacture and sale of

by the wholesale manufacture and sale of olcommutarine. Seventy per cent of the retail dealers sold it in New-York City, not more than 1,000 pounds was sold as obsomargarine. The effect of this unlimited sale of olcomargarine was to depress the high price of outer below the cost of its production. The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Boyle's in Limitia the come eviation of receivers of parking corporations to \$42,000 was debated in the Assembly. Mr. Hotchilds and Mr. Baker thoughter a perfectly that the componention ought to be \$30,000 and \$15,000. Mr. Langley, of Brooklyn, sale that the receivers should have, as them, the assets of the corporations as compensation. The amendments were rease ted and the bill was ordered to a third reasing.

The Assembly passed to night Smalter Griswoold's bill for the extension of the Brooklyn Bridge across Challands, at Roberts with the believed that he will sight in tone.

EAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE NICKEL PLATE TROUBLES. WILL THERE BE A FOREGLOSURE BY THE FIRST M STGAGE BONDHOLDERS?

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25 (Special).-According to reports emanating from the first mortgage is adhabitlers committee of the Nickel Plate in New-York a movement is to be begun which will result in the fore closure of the first mortgage. Local opinion differs on the possible expedition of this matter. A lawyer who is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the case

"It seems to me the first mortgage bondholders are in mortgage that was first allowed to default, and it was the second mortgage benthelders who first brought proper action in the court and secured the appointment of a receiver. Then came the first mortgage bondholders, who set up their first mortgage bonds and asked to be projected. This was allowed, and they were made a party to the suit as instituted by the second mortgage bondholders. They were thus fairly established in one case in the courts. After this came the Nickel Flate Company, together with the Lake shore as a creditor, and jointly they attacked the validity of the first mortgage and asked to have it declared null and void, placing all creditors on an equal standing. Exclusive jurisdiffer that it is now shown in the court of the court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga Courty, and the probability is that until the question raised by the cross-petition of the Nickel Plate Cooppany and its creditor, the Lake Shore, concerning the validity of the first mortgage is finally disposed of by the court of last resort, there will be little for the status quo, and I believe this will be done for an instance of the validity of the first mortgage is finally disposed of by the court of last resort, there will be little for the status quo, and I believe this will be done for an instance of the court of last resort, there will be little for the status quo, and I believe this will be done for an instance of the validity of the first mortgage is finally disposed of by the court of his first mortgage is finally disposed of by the court of his first mortgage is finally disposed to be the fact that the New York (Chicago and St. Lonis Company originally consisted of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Onlo, Indiana and the supposed of New-York, Pennsylvania, Onlo, Indiana and the supposed in the probability and the probability of the distance of the companies, mortgage is finally disposed of New-York, Pennsylvania, Onlo, Indiana and the probability of the distance of the companies of the court of his recompanies for the court o something of a hole. It was the interest on the second mortgage that was first allowed to default, and it was

status quo, and I believe this will be done for an indefinite period.

The basis of the silegation that the first mortgage is
illegal is understood to be the fact that the New York,
Chicago and St. Lonis Company originally consisted of
five companies, incorporated separately in each of the
States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Indiana and
Illimos. After that incorporation these five companies
were consolidated under the name of the New York,
Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, with headquarters at Cleveland, but the consolidation was perioded
before the line had been constructed and the latis laid.
The unconstitutionality and illegality of this consolidation is claimed because a law of Ohlo permits only of the
consolidation of lines whose rail ends actually meet. A
case based upon such grounds is novel, but the etterneys,
among them Judge [lamney, are confident of success in
the contest. This, they say, must at least be settled before foreclosure can be effected.

EXTENDING THE ANTHRACITE TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (Special). - The deermination of the Lehigh Valley Ratiroad Company to build an extension, 100 miles in length, from Geneva to Buffalo, is a part of a policy agreed upon by that company to find new fields for its anthracite production, and at the same time gain an independent entrance into the city of Buffalo, where it has large investments in locks and whaves. It is stated that the company intends to make Buffalo an extensive shipping point for anthracite coal by water and a distributing point to places where it is now comparatively auknown. The anthracile trade is more producible than the others and likely to continue so, as great sacrifices are to be made to the manufacturers using this fuel, in order that the competition of the soft coals may be met. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has discovered the necessity of making the same preparation as the Lehigh Valley has, and has effected a close alliance with the Lehigh Valley and Hudson Biver Railroad to that end. The Pennsylvania and Reading are recognizing the necessity of this, and are arranging new alliances to accomplish it. cite coal by water and a distributing point to places

WHAT RAILEOADS OWE TEXAS. Austin, Tex., Jan. 25 .- In view of the fact that the largest two railway companies of Texas have passed into the hands of receivers, Governor Ireland has passed into the hands of the directed Attorney General Templeton's attention to the status of the debt due to the school fund from the various railroads of Texas. The Treasurer's books to-day show that the railroads are indebted to the State in the sum of \$1,650,000.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE CIGAR STRIKE. The eigar manufacturers held a meeting yesterday at he Grand Union Hotel, but they took no action, and so far as they are concerned arbitration is as far off as ever. The eigarmakers are waiting for the manufactarers. At the meeting of the Strike Committee of the International Union, at No. 350 First-ave., the cost for each man in the strike was figured up. Among those locked out there are 1,612 members of the Union, which will cost \$4 a week. Then there are 791 men who have been members three months and who are entitled to \$3 a week, and fifty-six Cuban workmen at \$4 a week, making a total expense, exclusive of non-

\$4 a week, making a total ex-union men, o: \$10,045 a week. At the Lockout Committee of union men, 6: \$10,045 a week.

At the Lockout Committee of the Progressive Union it, was said that 150 men employed by Kerba & Spiesa went out on strike yesterday. They did not like the idea of being toreed into the International Union. Their places were filled by International men but the shop is called a strike shop by the Progressive Union.

SELLING PAUL BOTTON'S CURIOSITIES About the time that Ferdinand and Isabella were driving the Moors from Spain a Peruvian gentleman died and was mammified. Yesterday at the sale of Paul Boyton's "Ship " he was sold to C. B. Hazelton for \$13. Age had told on the Peruvian gentleman somewhat and there was an expression on his face as if he wished that he had been eremated when he got over the habit of living. The horns of an Andalusian bull were bought by iiving. The horns of an Andalusian buil were bought by Mr. Hazelton for \$8. This bull was the central figure in a great buil fight which took place on the occasion of the marriage of Alfonso and Mercodes. He killed eleven horses with those horns before he was dispatched. The auctioneer next sold the war club of the celebrated Indian har Rain in the Face, who killed Custer at the battle of the Rosebud. There were a large number of other relies and currosities sold and most of them brought good prices. The pictures, however, wentcheaply. A fascinating mermaid was sold for \$6 and a fine old steel entered to went for \$8.

It seems] that Professor E. Stone Wiggins, the Canadian weather abarp, is prelicing again. We are surprised to hear this, here see a charget the Professor

PREVENTING HYDROPHOBIA. DR. HAMMOND ON PASTEUR'S METHODS. LIVELY DISCUSSION BY PROMINENT DOCTORS-THE

DISEASE A BARE ONE. The Clinical Society of the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School met last evening at No. 226 East Twentieth-st. to discuss "Hydrophobia and its pre-vention." Dr. P. B. St. John Roosa presided and said that it was high time that the medical profession should take action upon the vexed question of hydrophobla. There are almost as many opinions as persons in regard to this disease. He had large experience with dogs and bad seen them with symptoms which were pro-nounced by the books as hydrophobic, and the dogs had recovered, and people who were bitten by them showed no signs of hydrophobia. There was too much bosh I'm menteal literature about this subject and the medical profession should take a stand upon the subject not based upon the statements of the past but upon experiments

profession should take a stand upon the subject not based upon the statements of the past but upon experiments conducted upon true scientific principles. Hendvocated the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject and actic its medical status.

Dr. William A. Hammond said that there was no doubt about there being hydropholia. It had cortain symptoms that could not be confounded with anything size. It cannot be cured. All stories about persons being bitten by mad does and having disease. Years afterward are untrue. The medical profession cannot cure, but can prevent. There are many opinions on the methods of prayenition. The pathology of the disease is not known and the profession is not agreed door the canse. Some hold that it may be communicated by other fluids than the saliva. Statistics showed that out of 534 reported cases, 353 showed symntoms before three moutins, and only twenty after six moutins. One case is reported to have appeared after 10s days. The floring a patient goes after being bitten the safer he is from having the disease. After six moutins the patient is comparatively sale and after one year there is no danger of the disease ever appearing. There is no antiquate a distinguished lawyer who was bitten twenty years ago and has lived in constant dread ever since and every actume has decided by dispolable symptoms.

As to the means of prevention, Dr. Hammond said that the dog anothed by known the symptoms.

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As to the means of prevention, Dr. Hammond said that the slop anothed by known the symptoms.

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As to the means of prevention, Dr. Hammond said that the slop anothed by the symptomic services and note that the services of hydropholia made in by a trained and not killed at once as is manally don

the nursing aid, the nursing aid that he had seen three cases said it. South said that he had seen three cases said

PRACTICAL HELP FOR IRELAND.

JOHN BOACH SPEAKS FOR THE CAUSE. A public meeting of the reembers of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association was held last evening at the Hodman House, Eugene Kelly presiding. There was a large attendance. Miles M. O'Brien, the secretary, announced that there had been received altogether since the last meeting \$2,100. The following are the have not yet been published :

By Engene Kelly. The Dominican Fathers, Sixty sixth st. and Lex \$500,00 he Domain a linguistic and the first of the South Phetah Statthew Daly, No. 170 Broadway. By John J. Ropers, Park-row, M. H. Moses & Co. No. 77 Vessy st By The New York Sun. By Joseph Leavy. Hotel Brunswick. W mololph .. By Abraham Pizer. corge Asher, Ne. 81 East One hundred and eighth st.

Witham Arnold Patrick J. McKeen James Russell John Roach made a long speech, "If it were not, Mr. Chairman," he said, "for recent severs reverses I I could have given you more than I give to-night; but may heart is with the cause. Applause.) Why is it that England with free trade pays higher wages than Germany, France, Italy and other countries I stimply because she governs 300,000.000 of peoplewhom she makes slaves in order to govern the 27,000,000 Scotch, English and Welsh, She makes the require of hall grow within slaves in order to govern the 27,000,000 Scotch, English and Welsh. She makes the people of India grow cotton for \$5 a month, and subsidies all forms of transportation so that no other Nation can enter rate competition with her. [Applause.] There is the profit of the buyer and the seiler. Keep both profits at home and the country will prosper.] [Renewed applause.] The few. John J. Murphy, of St. Francis Xavier's, also spoke.

Under the auspices of the Tammany Hall Association of the VIth Association of the VIth Association of the VIth Association of the particular plants are coming to raise money for the Parnell Fund, pames Redpath and Amos J. Cummings delivered addresses, after which a considerable sum was collected.

TRISH LANDLORDISM IN THE UNITED STATES. CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- The Tribune devotes tour columns to-day to the career of William Scully, a resident of London, England, who it is claimed owns arge tracts of American land. The paper says : "Scully is of Celtie birth, but now lives in London. He is one of the chief figures among the alien proprietors of Amer ican soil, and has introduced the meanest features of the worst forms of Irish landlordism on his estates in this ountry. It will startle the public to learn that he has about 90,000 acres of land in Limois alone bought at a nominal figure-50 cents to \$1 per acre as a rule. He was first a landlord in Ireland, but in 1850 sold most of his Irish property, and has since devoted himself to building up a landlord system in Illinois, Kausas. No brasks and other States. He made entries of the public domain through land warrants issued to soldiers of the Mexican War. Scully to soldiers of the Mexican War. Scally pays no taxes, the tenants signing iron-clad agreements to assume the same. They are required to pay to Scally's agents the tax money at the same time as the rentals on January 1 each year, whereas the agent need not turn over the taxes to the County Treasurer until about June 10 following. It is also shown that a great deal of his land essapes taxation, thus increasing the burden on other property-holders; that he takes the most extraordinary precautious to secure his rent, making it compulsory for small grain to be sold immediately after harvest, no matter what may be the condition of the market; that grain dealers are warned not buy of the tenants until his rent is paid—in short, that he has founded a land system so exacting that it is only paralleled in Ireland."

broidered with scarlet, was displayed on his bresst, Every one turned to look at him and smile, but he paid not the slightest attention until a messenger boy gave a whoop in his ear, when he looked behind him in a startled way and then quickened his walk to a pace which left the boys far behind, as he made straight ahead with his long hair streaming behind him.

BISHOP POTTER ON ATHLETIC SPORTS-SETH LOW GLAD THAT HE IS A YOUNG MAN.

features that have been recently introduced is the orchestra which furnished the music of the entertainment hat night. The need of larger quarters than the present building affords was pointed out, and also the destrability of securing a suitable piot of ground for outdoor sports. Mr. Vanderblit's bequest of \$100,000 has been transferred to the Board of trustees and will be expended in extending the general work of the society.

Bishop Potter complimented the association on the way that it adapted itself to the needs of the rising generation Referring to what was been done toward emarging the symmastic department of the institution, he sold: "The question of athletic sports is one of the problems of the hour. It is one of the misfortunes of our time that everything of this character is almost certain to become surrounded sooner or later with evit associations. Look at our noble Narional game, baseinal. See how it has been made a matter for gambling and betting. I believe the Young Men's Christian Association never that a wiser work than its present attempt to grapple with this whole question of athletic sports and endeavor to put it on a moral plane. Shut the door to gymnastic games and you close one of the avenues that lead young men from vice and corrupting influences. A sound body is needed for a clear brain and good merals. Men and brethren I entreat each one of you, who is in the position to do so, do not go from this place until you have registered a vow to make the life of some rich man you know unconfortable by reminding him of his duries to his tellow and the needs of the young men of the effective who work for a living for an athletic field on the Hadson River. We nise was a bailding for this association worthy of the thirstian wealth of the metropolis. (Applause.)

MEETING AFTER YEARS OF SEPARATION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25 (Special).-Alexander Paiquet arrived here from Berne, Switzerland, in 1856. He was accomplished, and reported to be wealthy. He narried M.ss Harriet Coilins of this city, in November, 1861. They afterward removed to Fremont, Ohio Four children were born to them when Falquet became anddenly enamored of mother woman, and hearing of a great estate due him in England, sailed for Europe, taking his mistress and oldest son. He died almost as soon as he landed in France. There was a rumor that he was murdered by persons interested in the English estate. The wife became insure over her troubles, and the boys were scattered, one living here now,

he learned of the English estate coming to Falquet, now to Europe so many years ago.

RAILROAD PASSENGERS NARROWLY ESCAPE. hour this morning, on the drawbridge across the Charles empty train broke in two by the sheek, the Leopard was thrown on to the passenger ears of the local train, and the cat of the "switcher" was four from its posts, lifted completely from the engine and thrown on the track. The locanotive itself was thrown back on to the outward track, its tender all smashed in and the iton work around the cab warped and broken. The engineer, John Holland, and the fireman had jumped for their lives, and escaped without injury. When the Leopard fell over on to the passenger train, the rest of the empty cars were strawn back by the Lowell train. The passenger train was filled with ladles and gentlemen, but none of them were hurt. If the Stoneham had none ten feet further, it would have been thrown into the Charles, and with it would have gone the first passenger ear. The engineer Cyrus Chapicy, and his breman, Undetword, escaped injury.

A curious custom, known as the "coopers' dance," will be observed in Munich from the second week of this month until Ash-Wednesday periodically. The custom dates from early in the sixteenth century, and originated as follows: During the plague of 1517 Mindels gave way to the most abject terror. In order to busy in the spirits of the inhabitants some followers of the art of coopering adopted the very original course of performing dances in the open spaces and streets of the lown. Thus a less melancholy feeling was created, and the courage of the people was revived. Since this time it has been customary to commemorate the dance of coopers overy seventh year, and the present year the time-honored observance comes round spain. A number of lowneymen coopers—the most amisable and attractive fellows to be found—are chosen to dance to an old melody in public places and before the dwellings of leading citizens. The dance is a sort of ballet, and the dancers have in their hands hoops with green folings. As nearly as possible the cid costume is mitasted, and everything is done to reproduce the quaint spectacle which the good folks of Munich laughed at in the midst of their terror over three hundred years ago. Two buf foons accompany the dancers, and their duty is to harming the three the coopers with a costly banner, and in return the descendants of the "coopers" of 1517 intend to do more than customary honor to the observance. A curious custom, known as the "coopers'

A diamond broker arrived here Friday A digmond broker arrived here fridly with a \$40,000 necklace, ordered from him long ago, and the stones of which he has been a year in collecting. It is not for Mrs. Whitney, as some of the newspapers have said, but for the wife of a private eltizen of Washington, whose name the broker will not give. The necklace has forty-one blue white stones, and it is said to be the largest collection of absolutely perfect gens that has ever been made in this country. The central year, and the only old one, is seven carats in weight and cost \$2,500. The rest we all every largest pairs of graduated sizes, and the smallest

DR. NEWMAN'S PROSPECTS IN WASHINGTON. Dispatch to The New York Grephic,

There are a few men [in the metropolitan Church] who have a grisvance against the Doctor, growing out of personal differences long ago, but ninetenths of the congregation want him to return, and Dr. Newman has consented to resume his pastorate, provided the Rishon will neight.

vided the Bishop will permit. BETTER THAN SPRINKLING SALT.

A well-known lawyer of this place has An old man, with long white hair, tangled and unkeropt, and wrapped in a shabby overcoat, walked up Broadway resterday with two duck wings and various plumes in his hat; a black table mat, em-

WORK FOR YOUNG MEN COMMENDED.

Association Hall was too small last evening to accommodate all the friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, who wished to attend the twentythird anniversary of this institution. Among those on the platform were Bishop Henry-C. Poiter, ex-Mayor Low, of Brooklyn; William E. Dodge, ex-Judge Arnoux, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William W. Hoppin, jr., the presi dent, and the Rev. Drs. Huskins, Parkhurst and Bettome. Treasurer Pyno's report showed the receipts of the year to be \$34,104 67 and the expenses, \$33,835 59. For the support of the work in the main building and various branches during 1886 he said that it would be necessary to raise \$18,000. Secretary Mc-Burney read the annual report which showed the progress of the association during the year. One of the features that have been recently introduced is the orchestra which furnished the music of

oils." (Appliance)
Seth Low was the set sind speaker. In introducing him
Mr. Hoppins said that the exidayor was an identification
of what a Carratian young man can do for honest initializable government. Mr. Low said that the dangers which
surround society at present should be incitements to duty
rather than singestions of doubt. "I think," he added
"that it is a glorious thing to be a young man is an are
when there are such problems to solve as now confront us.
The rotin of the huminest to her counts as much as that
of the ruler of fifty mainous of proper and at the same the vast corporations and abor unions are pashing aside the individual."

THE UNIQUE DISTORY OF THE PAUQUET PAMILY-GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

eign agency at No. 109 Hopkins-st. Thirteen years ago he learned of the English estate coming to Falquet, now in litigation, and that Falquet's helrs were the legal claimants. They would be barred by the statute of limitation on Fermary I next. Last week he accidentally found one of Falquet's sons at Frement, and through in learned of another at Handolph, lit. Both of them had forgotten of the existence of the youngest, living here. This kins their mothes might yet be alive, they inserted an advertisement in Sunday's newspapers while was the means of bringing to them at breakfast yesterlay their youngest brother. Mr. Push has spent sowned thousands of dollars, and he has no doubt that he will recover the English estate for them. It is said to be worth \$500,000. No news has yet been heard of the mother of the Falquets, nor of the oldest boy, taken to Europe so many years ago.

Boston, Jan. 25 (Special).-A collision scarred on the Boston and Lowell Railway at an early Many persons marrowly escaped death from frowning or in a more terrible form. The train from Lowell due in Roston at about S o'clock, consisting of six cars, containing about three hundred passengers and drawn by the engine Stoneliam, came down the inward track at a speed of about eight miles an hour. On the further side f the draw, and about 100 feet from it, is a switch from the tuner to the outward main tracks. Over the inward track, just as the Lowell train came in a train consisting of four empty passenger cars drawn by the engine wines of the Lowell train struck the "switcher" tearempty train broke in two by the shock, the Leopard was

PLEVEN VICIOUS OF THE NEWBURG EXPLOSION. WHEELING, Jan. 25 .- A dispatch to The Intelligencer, from Newburg, says: A local relief commit-tee was formed, with Mayor Eilis as treasurer, assisted by preminent citizens and clergymen, and about \$400 was raised in the town. The families are all needy, all the men having been in debt. The coal company is issuing provisions from its store and will bury all the dead. Two families, entirely without support, will prodead, Iwo ramines, entirely without support, win pro-bably be sent back to England. Since Saturday eleven more bodies have been found. They were those of Adolph Wein, John Lambert, John Edwards, George Riggins, Thomas Guy, John Conway, Charles Tunley, Clinton Al-bright, Harry Guy, Richard Bentley and Nicholas Bent-ley. The bodies were horriby burned and blackend, and their distorted features told of their sufferings.

THE COOPERS' DANCE.

AN ELEGANT DIAMOND NECKLACE. one, is seven carate in weight and cost \$2,500. The rest are all exact pairs of graduated sizes, and the smallest cost \$400 each. Mr. Patton, the breker who has made this collection, sought the whole world over for these stones, as his contract stipulated that each one should be absolutely faultiess, and he says he has examined \$10,000,000 worth of jewels to compicte the selections. There are many larger and more valuable stones in Washington than appear in this necklace, but Mr. Patton claims that in perfection of the individual stones and the exactness of the matching there is nothing in the world to compare with it. He will not state the price to be received for the gems, but it is supposed to be something like \$50,000. thing like \$50,000.

Washington, Jan. 25 .- Leading Democratic Representatives are busy now in an extremely quiet way. The "common" members, who are expested to vote as Carlisle, Morrison, Randall, Hewitt and a half dozen other men shall dictate, are not invited to share in the discussions or take part in the labor of shaping the Democratic programme. It is obvious that the majority in the House cannot altogether shirk the great questions of public policy which confront them and the leaders comprehens this fact. The silver question must be met; the tariff question cannot be ignored; public opinion in-sists that the chizens of the United States in leakota shall no longer be deprived of their rights under the Constitution. These and many other important subjects cannot be thrust aside. It is extremely difficult to obtain trustworthy information of the plans and expedients proposed and discussed in the secret and mysterious conferences of the Democratic leaders, but a Thibung correspondent has received some hints which are worthy

SCHEMING DEMOCRATS.

PLANNING "DEALS" IN THE HOUSE.

PRESSURE TO BE PUT ON THE SECRETARY OF THE

TREASURY FOR ANOTHER BOND CALL,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

of mention. Mr. Payson, of filinois, who is known as one of the extreme advocates in the House of the Bland dollar, to day said: "I will give you a piece of news, and it you desire to be a project you would better publish it. The Ways and Means Committee will report soon a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Freasury to issue forthwith a call for not less than \$50,000,000 worth of bonds and to redeem the same with surplus money in the Treasury. I know this to be a fact."

are Hewitt, who is a member of Ways and Means, was asked whother he knew of any foundation for this statement and he replied in the negative. He is, however, the only Democratic member who might not be informed at the outset if such a plan was discussed by his Demo-cratic colleagues who compose a majority of that comnittee. Asked about the prospect of tariff legislation Mr. Howitt said: "We shall prepare and bring in a bill at an early day which I believe will command the support of a majority of the House." He spoke in a tone of

great confidence.

The correspondent also learned from a source believed to be wholly trustwerthy that with a view to securing united Democratic support for a tariff measure the frequencies have made evertures to the leaders of the Democratic protectionists, so called, and have offered to accept a new schedule emission of the frequency from the first present of the prepared by Pennsylvania Democrats. There is prestly good reason to believe that such a bid has been made in the hope of securing the votes of Democratic Representatives in Fennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Onio. It is believed that Secretary Manning has had a mad in setting the attempted negotiations on foot and that the skeleton of a plan for the proposed "ueal," has been placed by him in the hands of a prominent Democratic Representative. There are some Eastern being crafts who will object to the scheme unless it shall carry with it Democratic support of a resolution providing for the suspension of silver coinage. nited Democratic support for a tariff measure the free-

crais who will object to the scheme unless it shall carry with it bemorratic support of a resolution providing for the suspension of silver coinsize.

The time seams to have arrived when it behooves the riends of a protective policy to be on the alort. The Democratic members of Ways and Means and an informal contension on Saturday, but whe her the "deal" sits a subject of discussion cannot be ascertained. One Democrat to-day expressed the opinion that "the gand annot be played." Another said: "Does the Administration expect to make bitlets without strawt it it would state in said should we could after to make a fight in favor of its policy in regard to the silver coinare, flut we cannot do it if we are to continue to be handled apped as we now are in regard to political patronage. Just look at the situation. The President wants the estimage of silver suspended. Can his Scoretary of State indicense a cote in the Rouse in favor of it Can Lamor, or Garland, or Endicot, or Manning, or Whitnoy bring any votes to its support! Can I go in for it unless I can be formashed with ammunition to maintain my light at home for a renemination and re-election?

A Northern Democrat said: "The Southern men are at their old game. They mean to try to rule the Democratic Fare, and the country as they did in the days of James Inelmann. The "Solid South" renomber, is no new thins; thirty years ago it was solid for shares; extension. Sharey has disappeared to it the camposition of the country has disappeared to it the desire for rolling country reas the histon Southern states which east less than Lego one Democratic votes in 1884 have received 65, while all the other States combined, which cast more than twice as many Democratic votes. 3,300,000,hwe received only 45 chalrings.

RANDALL OPPOSING FORTS AND GUNS. AGAINST NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR ORD-NANCE OR COAST DEFENCES.

Washington, Jan. 25 (Special).-The Ordnance Commission, of which Mr. Randall is chairman, is having some difficulty in agreeing upon a report. The other members are Messrs. Hewitt, Eurus of Missouri, Crisp of Georgia, Hiscock, Reed and Pheips. The commission made a tour of investigation last summer and took a large amount of testimony. Mr. Randall conferred with Mr. Tilden and manifested great interest in the subject. When the commission met to draw up a report Mr. Hewitt was asked to do the work. He drew up an able paper which with a few changes was satisfactory to the Republican members. Mr. Randali apparently did not like to forego his usual role of an economist, and as the report called for an expenditure of about \$10,000,000, he expressed a wish to dissent from it without giving any reasons. This was not satisfactory to the other members and they passed a resolution instructing Mr. Randall to draw up a report. This he presented to the commission to-day. It Leopard was moving out. The latter engine had just passed from the lineart track to the outward when the practical recommendation. If, he persists in this mrae two reports will be made. The majority

practical recommendation. If, he petsists in this course two reports will be made. The majority of the commission will probably agree to Mr. Hewiti's report, which provides for the establishment of a proper plant to magnificature sums in this constry without lifeting dependent upon Great Britain.

Mr. Bandail has parsued a similar course in appointing the sub-committee on fortifications of the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Forney, of Alabama, the chairman of this sub-committee, is opposed to any appropriation for new fortifications. Notwithstanding Mr. Fisher's message on the subject, Mr. Forney says that there is no necessity for a large appropriation this soos in. "The moral sense of 50,000,000 people is a strong defence," he said, "The only danger comes from a berg fleet which might shell New York or Boston. But that danger is exaggorated. I was at Vera Cruz when we bombarded that city in the Mexicas war. The Mexicans got frightened and ran away. But I was surprised at the small damage. Americans would not get frightened in that way."

Mr. Forney's apparent belief that the damage to be done by a bombardment now would not be much greater than at the time of the Mexican war is a fair estimate of the intelligence brought to the solution of this problem. His sub-committee is said to agree with him. In that event it is apparent that Mr. Randail will oppose any ontay for either game or fortifications.

The report of the Government Boast of Fortifications was sent to Congress to day by the Secretary of War.

REGULATING SENATE ADJOURNMENTS.

Washington, Jan. 25 (Special) .- For some time the senate has been in the habit of adjourning from Thursday to Monday, thus sitting four days only out of the six to each week. These adjournments have generally been secured by motions which were made when few Senators were in their seals and when a free expression of the will of a majority could scarcely be had. Mr Hour proposes to put a stop to this if he can. He introduced a new rule, for reference to the proper committee, to-day, which requires that upon a motion to adjourn the Senate to a day other than the next legislative, day the question shall be taken by year and mays. In offering question shall be taken by yeas and mays. In offering the proposed rule Mr. Hoar called attention to the fact that one-third of the present session and one-fifth of the entire Congress had already passed. He also referred to the large number of important bills left over on the adjournment of the last Congress and the corresponding number of public grievances left unredressed. This, however, was not the fault of the Senate as Mr. Hear well knows. If needed legislation falled to pass the last Congress it was owing to the Democratic majority in the House, which speut its time in tariff agitation and attempts to provide Confederates with pensions under the guise of Maxican veterans.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury is compliance with the recent resolution of the Senate asking for information as to what proportion of the bonds called for payment, Pebruary 1886, are held by National banks as a basis for circulation. It states the amount of such bonds so held at \$5,009,850.

Mr. Berry called up his resolution submitted some days ago providing that the leases of the bach houses and hot springs at Hot Springs, Ark., be not renewed till Congress shall decide whether further legislation in regard thereto be necessary. Mr. Berry said it would be impossible to beautify and improve Hot Springs so long as the present system of management prevailed. The place intended for the special benefit of invalids was made a general dumping ground for unseemly articles and the persons who had the leases had a complete monopoly of the water. Even the Army and Navy pital authorities had to pay for hot water used in the construction of the building. Since the hot water was going to waste daily, it should be utilized for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the city of Hot Springs. Taxes he said, were not paid by the holders of the water onopoly; and in this and several respects, legislation of Congress was necessary.

Mr. Logan thought the service and arrangements a Hot Springs, heretotore good. Mr. Voorhees opposed the resolution. Some of the hath

houses had cost large amounts of money and a failure to renew some of the leases would be like confiscation. He characterized flot Springs as the greatest sanitarium of Ingulis colled it the "healing place of the Nation," and thought its administration satisfactory; but said there had been a persistent effort on the part of special lators to get control of the waters for private gain. The resolution went over thi to morrow. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Electoral Count bill and Mr. Morgan took the floor.

opposed the Sherman resolution.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, aumounced the death of his colleague. Mr. Brakin, to the House to-day and offered the customary resolutions, which were imanimously adopted, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead man the House at 12:15 adjourned. The Speaker